

will not accept this and it is understood that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will vote to fix the type of *Musca* as *domestica*, as a *nomen conservandum*.

719.—*Lyperosia irritans* L. is probably preferable to *Haematobia serrata* Desv.

On page 317, figure 38, *fenestradis* should be *fenestralis*.

857.—According to C. W. Johnson, the species *Chaetopsis acnea* is misunderstood, the typical form being taken only from salt and brackish marshes of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast. The species taken in Oregon is probably *C. massyla* Walker, which Johnson has from Berkeley, California.

949.—*Leucopsis* is a misprint for *Leucopis*.

950.—This species is *avicularia* (L.).

New North American Hesperiidæ (Lepid.).

By A. W. LINDSEY, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

During the Fall of 1922 Mr. W. C. Dukes, of Mobile, Alabama, sent me a number of specimens of skippers which included a fine new species and an extremely dark form of *dion* which I believe to be worthy of a racial name. One specimen of the new species was also sent to Dr. Wm. Barnes, at Decatur, Illinois, and was placed as new by Mr. Benjamin before my specimens had reached me. In view of my interest in the family Hesperiidæ and my possession of three other specimens, Dr. Barnes and Mr. Benjamin have generously yielded the authorship of the species to me.

Atrytone (Euphyes) dukesi n. sp.

♂. Wings more broadly rounded than in normal *Euphyes*, the secondaries conspicuously different, approaching the ♀ wing form of the genus.

Upper surface: Primaries lustrous brownish black with a black stigma of typical form which appears rather short through lack of contrast. Stigma followed by scattered fulvous scales which form vague patches between the veins. Base of primaries with some scales of the same color in the better specimens. Basal two-thirds of secondaries behind anterior margin of cell with fulvous hairs and scales, forming a rather definite patch between M_1 and M_3 beyond cell, and a triangular spot in the angle of M_3 and Cu_1 , but otherwise diffuse. Fringe concolorous, slightly paler toward anal angle of secondaries. Body concolorous.

Under surface: primaries brownish black with the costa before SC yellow-fulvous, and a heavy powdering of scales of this color extending on through the costal area, over the apex, and back on the outer margin to Cu_2 . Secondaries completely overlaid with this color, veins pale. Through the cell, fading toward the outer margin, is a pale ray,

and between Cu_2 and the first anal there is a similar pale stripe which is less definite. These marks are much the same as the pale stripes of *dion*. The entire ventral surface of the body is almost white, unlike the related species. The abdomen bears a dark brown midventral line. Expanse 35 to 38 mm.

Described from four males, all taken in Mobile County, Alabama, in 1922. *Holotype*: Aug. 6, in coll. Barnes. *Paratype*: Aug. 27, returned to Mr. Dukes. The two remaining *paratypes*, taken Aug. 27 and 29, are in the collection of the author.

In examining the genitalia of the holotype *in situ*, I was inclined to agree with Mr. Benjamin that the valve differed in shape from that of *dion*. Subsequently I dissected out and mounted the genitalia of one of the paratypes, which prove to be indistinguishable from those of a specimen of *dion* from Wisconsin. The species is, however, very distinct from any other in the North American fauna. Its salient features are the extremely dark color and the abnormal wing shape. Mr. Benjamin compared the holotype with material in the National Museum, and has given me Mr. Schaus' note that it is nearest to *Hesperia aurina* Plötz from Jamaica, although undoubtedly distinct. It gives me great pleasure to name this species for Mr. Dukes, in acknowledgment of his unselfish efforts to advance our knowledge of the Lepidoptera of Alabama.

Atrytone (Euphyes) dion race *alabamiae* new.

♂. Similar to *dion*, but with the yellow-fulvous of the upper surface reduced to a single subapical spot between R_s and M_1 , a streak in the lower angle of the cell, and a small dot beyond this which is the first of a series forming a greatly reduced band along the outer edge of the stigma. This leaves a fuscous terminal area occupying about two-fifths of the length of the wing. Secondaries also with the fulvous reduced, though less conspicuously.

Under surface darker than in *dion*. The macular band of the primaries is limited to three small spots beyond the stigma, and the two pale rays on the secondaries are less in contrast with the ground color than in *dion*.

Holotype: 1 ♂, Mobile County, Alabama, June 25, 1922, W. C. Dukes, in the collection of the author.

The records of distribution of *dion* available to me show New Jersey as the southernmost reported capture, and all specimens which I have seen are so much paler and brighter than *alabamiae* that they might easily be taken for a different species. The primaries of the race are rather like those of *bimacula*.

Mr. Dukes has also sent me one male of *Poanes viator* taken at Chikasaw, Alabama, Oct. 1, 1922. This appears to be a new southern record also.